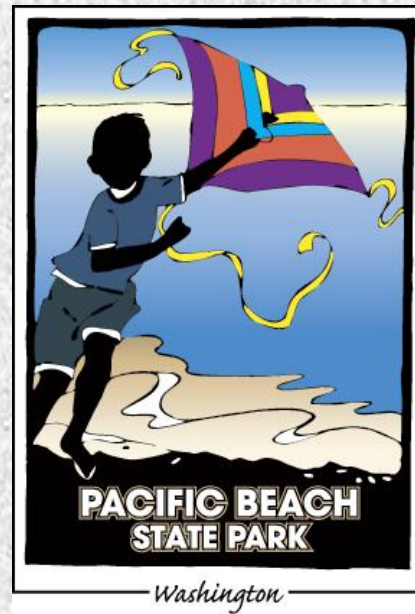
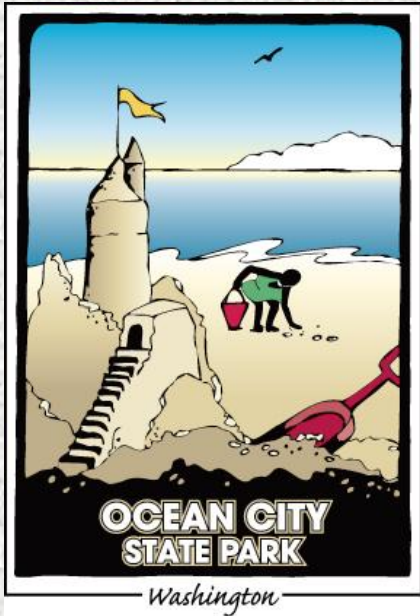


North Beach area state parks CAMP



- Ocean City State Park
- Pacific Beach State Park
- Griffiths-Priday Ocean State Park
- Damon Point
- Seashore Conservation Area

April 15, 2009

PREFACE

Priority No. 1 in the Centennial 2013 Plan is “fixing up” the state parks and recreation services you enjoy today while keeping the future in mind. As State Parks moves to meet that commitment it pursues a vision that calls for all state parks to be “*Premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.*”

A starting point is a public planning process where we reach out to the community and customers. That public process is called a CAMP (Classification and Management Plan). A planning team has been assigned to complete this work. There will be several public workshops and other opportunities for you to participate. After the planning team has listened and considered the opportunities, it will recommend a plan to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

The plan will grow as we go through CAMP together, beginning with a discussion of the planning area and overview of the process.

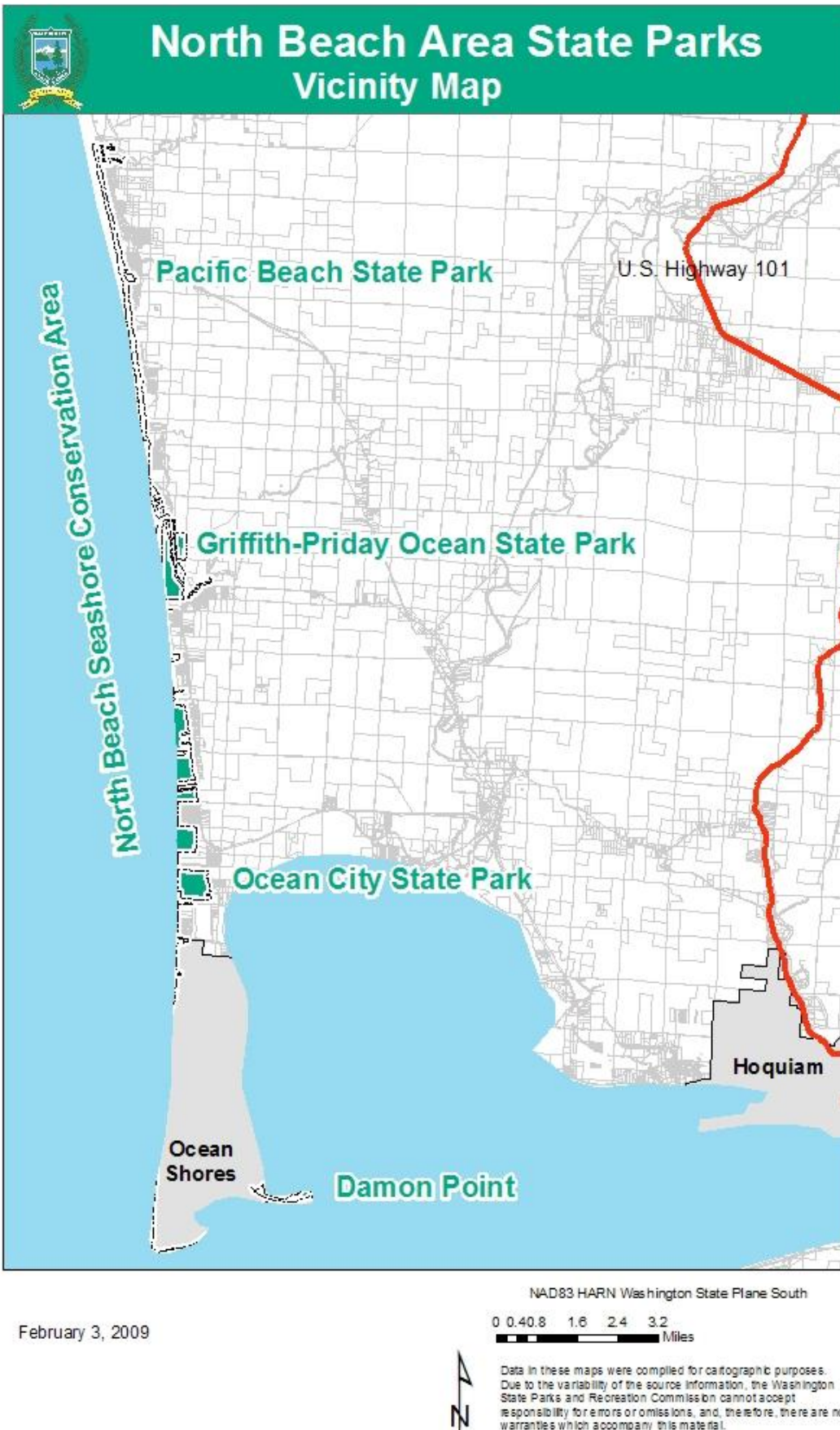


Figure 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	4
INTRODUCTION	5
THE PROCESS	6
Discussion of the long-term park boundary.....	8
Land classification	9
Facilities Concept Plans.....	10
EXISTING CONTEXT	11
North Beach area state parks.....	11
Park specific factors.....	16
Ocean City State Park	16
Pacific Beach	19
Griffith-Priday State Park	21
Damon Point	23
Seashore Conservation Area	25
LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK.....	29

INTRODUCTION

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse system of 120 parks located throughout the state. The parks protect the best of Washington's natural and human heritage; provide access to the great outdoors and offer learning and inspiration.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus intended to energize and bring together the agency, state leadership and the public. Together we can work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old and prepares for a second century of service.

Priority No. 1 in the Centennial 2013 Plan "Our Commitment" is fixing up the state parks and recreation services you enjoy today, while looking towards the future. We pursue a vision so that each park will be *Premier destinations of uncommon quality . . . outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people*. Our goal is have a land-use plan for all 120 parks by Centennial 2013.

It is now time for the North Beach state parks to join the parks with land-use plans. We will develop our plan through a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called CAMP. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan. This plan will grow as we go forward together in the process, beginning with a discussion about the parks and an overview of the planning process in this document. It is an iterative process that continues until the Commission makes its policy decision.

The final plan will contain the planning team's recommendations for:

- Land classifications
- Long-term boundaries for the state parks

Information on each stage of the process can be found on State Parks' web page: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans/> . Look for the Long Beach area state parks hyperlink on the right-hand side of the page. Documents are available in hard copy format upon request.

THE PROCESS

The planning process goes through four stages and people are encouraged to participate in all stages. The process also reflects the standards set out in the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and information collected through the planning effort will be used to satisfy SEPA requirements.

The planning process includes a series of public workshops and will end when the Commission provides its policy direction. The workshops are designed to be open-ended forums to allow the public to help develop the plan. Please note that the dates for public workshops are subject to change. If you provide your contact information, the planning team will provide you updates. E-mail addresses are encouraged to conserve resources.

Stage One – Identify issues and concerns

The purpose of this stage is to understand what is important to the park community and customer, what to change or save in the state park. This helps get a sense of the range and type of issues that need to be considered through the planning process.

The first public workshop was held from 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesday, March 18, 2009 at the City Hall (council chambers), 800 Anchor Avenue NW, Ocean Shores

Stage Two – Exploring alternative approaches

At this stage, the planning team suggests potential alternative approaches to address the various issues and concerns raised by people in stage one. No preferred alternative is established; rather this is an opportunity to understand the range of possibilities.

Stage Three – Preparing preliminary recommendations

The best ideas from the alternative approaches developed in stage two are combined into a preliminary plan in this stage. The plan includes recommendations for use and development of land, changes to property boundaries and ways to address issues raised during the planning process. Another important document completed at this stage is the SEPA checklist that describes environmental impacts of the recommendations (available for public review upon request).

Stage Four – Preparing final recommendations

At stage four, final adjustments are made to recommendations and submitted to the seven-member Parks and Recreation Commission for approval. The public is encouraged to attend the Commission meeting and provide testimony or to provide written comment.

Commission meeting: December 3, in Centralia, Washington (tentative)

At first some people get frustrated with the open-endedness of the planning process. By the end, most people feel that they have been truly heard. It is the goal of the planning team to take all concerns into consideration and respond to issues that arise during the planning process. In the end we will get to the "blueprint" stage. Before then, however, it is important to that the community and customers have an opportunity to share ideas and help build the final plan. The goal here is a common vision about what the state parks should become.

Discussion of the long-term park boundary

One of the products of the CAMP is a long-term boundary for each state park. Determining long-term park boundaries is an often misunderstood aspect of park planning. The purpose of a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of the park. The team also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

State Park acquires property on a willing-seller basis, so if the current landowner is not interested, nothing will happen in the short-term. Sometimes, when property changes hands, the new owner is more interested and transactions can take place. We are looking many years into the future in some cases.

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives State Parks' staff the authority to have discussions that might lead to several types of land transactions. Being in a state park long-term boundary gives property owners one more option when planning for their property.

If the land owner is interested and the property is within a long-term boundary, there are actions available including land purchase. Amongst those actions might be one or a combination of the following:

- Seek to formalize an agreement to advance a shared property management goal, such as screening of houses to protect privacy.
- Help establish a conservation easement to protect features that are important to the park visitor's experience and to the landowners' privacy. Conservation easements can decrease a property owner's taxes.
- Accept a donation of all or part of a landowner's property. About 40 percent of the current Washington State Park system is made up of donated properties. Sometimes, this can be of benefit to a person's estate and create a lasting legacy.
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for private property, either in the area or somewhere else in the state.

Having land included in a long-term boundary can be scary. The planning team will make every effort to contact affected landowners. Unfortunately, because we get information from public records, we usually do not have phone numbers. If you are one of those landowners included within a long-term park boundary, please contact Brian Hovis, Parks Planner. Contact information is at the end of this document.

Land classification

Within the long-term boundary, land classification is regulated by WAC 352-16-020, which reads:

State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities. They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) **Recreational areas** are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) **Resource recreation areas** are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.
- (3) **Natural areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) **Heritage areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of state-wide or national significance.
- (5) **Natural forest areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
 - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) **Natural area preserves** are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

Facilities Concept Plans

Given the recommendation for a long-term boundary and land classification, the planning team will use comments from the community and customers to develop recommendations for uses and facilities that should be included. It is important to understand that, although schematic drawings (showing approximate locations of roads, trails, campgrounds, etc.) may be shown for discussion purposes, the Commission will only be asked to approve a conceptual plan. The exact size, location and configuration of facilities depend upon studies that would not be completed until later.

EXISTING CONTEXT

The Existing Context section describes some of the physical, operational, political and regulatory factors affecting the parks. The information can be technical and generally corresponds to a State Environmental Policy Act checklist. The section begins with a description of factors common to the parks, followed by a park specific discussion.

Please note that the information below describes the planning team's understanding at this stage of CAMP. The planning team expects to learn more and this section to grow as we proceed. Some information will come from the community and customers.

North Beach area state parks

North Beach area state parks are located in southwest Washington in Grays Harbor County. The topics below describe some of the factors that the parks have in common.

Physical Factors

Land area: The following information comes from State Parks' land inventory¹:

Name	Acreage	Shoreline
Ocean City State Park	215	2,900 feet (saltwater)
Pacific Beach State Park	17	2,420 feet (saltwater)
Griffith-Priday Ocean State Park	350	9,950 feet (freshwater) 8,244 feet (saltwater)
Damon Point State Park	68	6,400 feet (saltwater)
Seashore Conservation Area	1900	22 miles

Air quality: According to Olympic Region Clean Air Agency², the air quality is good in the area.

Transportation: Regional access to the North Beach Area is by U.S. Highway 101, and state routes 109 and 115.

Public transportation in the area is provided by the Grays Harbor Transit System. There are bus routes that connect Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Ocean Shores, Moclips, and Pacific Beach. There are no bus stops at the state parks.

The closest daily Amtrak passenger services are offered in Lacey, Washington.

There is a municipal airport within the City of Ocean Shores is a municipal airport. Airplanes are allowed to land on a beach near Moclips.

¹ As of Lands Inventory Report, March 9, 2009. Please note: the Seashore Conservation Area is an approximation.

² Mike Schultz, ORCAA, Personal communications on March 9, 2009.

Political Factors

Legislative District: The state parks are within the 19th Legislative District, which is represented by:

24 th Legislative District		
Senator James Hargrove	Representative Lynn Kessler	Representative Kevin Van De Wege

Jurisdiction: The parks are under county jurisdiction, primarily in district 3.

Pacific County Board of Commissioners		
Commissioner Terry Willis, District 1	Commissioner Mike Wilson, District 2	Commissioner Al Carter, District 3

Community factors

Contribution to local economies: The total amount of annual taxes (sales tax, local tax, Hotel/Motel tax) contributed by Ocean City and Pacific Beach state parks to the Department of Revenue and local governments was \$95,300.

Based on only overnight visitors³, the estimated contribution to the local economy of Grays Harbor County is \$3.7 million between 2002 and 2008. On average the state parks contribute \$530 thousand per year to the local economy.

³ The estimated daily spending per person for overnight state park campers is \$29.80. Dean Runyan and Associates, "Economic Impacts of Visitors to Washington State Parks, 2002.

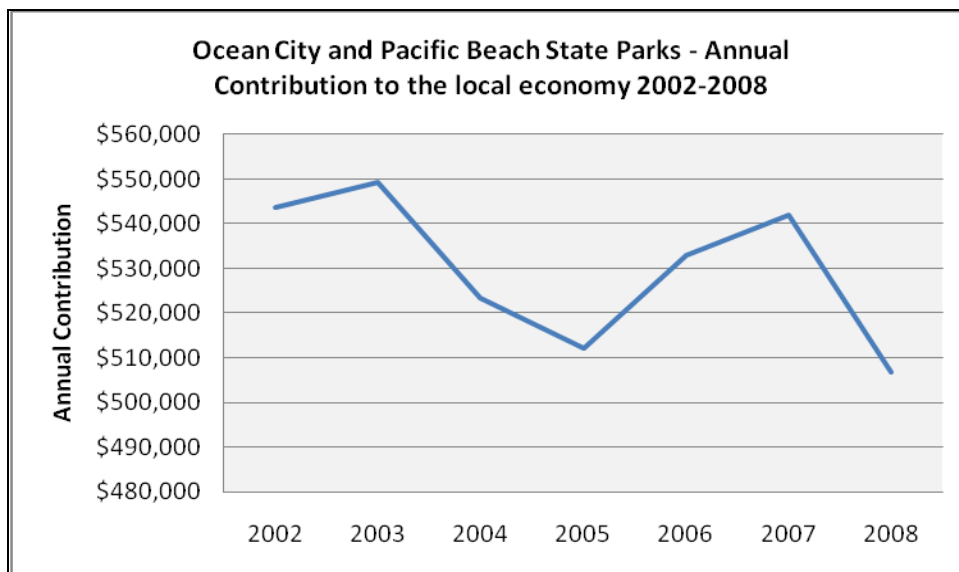


Figure 2

It is important to note that State Parks are important to local economies in other ways, besides bringing overnight and day visitors to the area. Following are some examples:

- Employees usually live close to the parks and are part of local economies
- Materials for construction projects in the parks are often purchased locally
- Materials and supplies for normal operations are often purchased locally

Based on 2007 data, the majority of overnight visitors come from the Seattle-Tacoma-Everett metropolitan area.

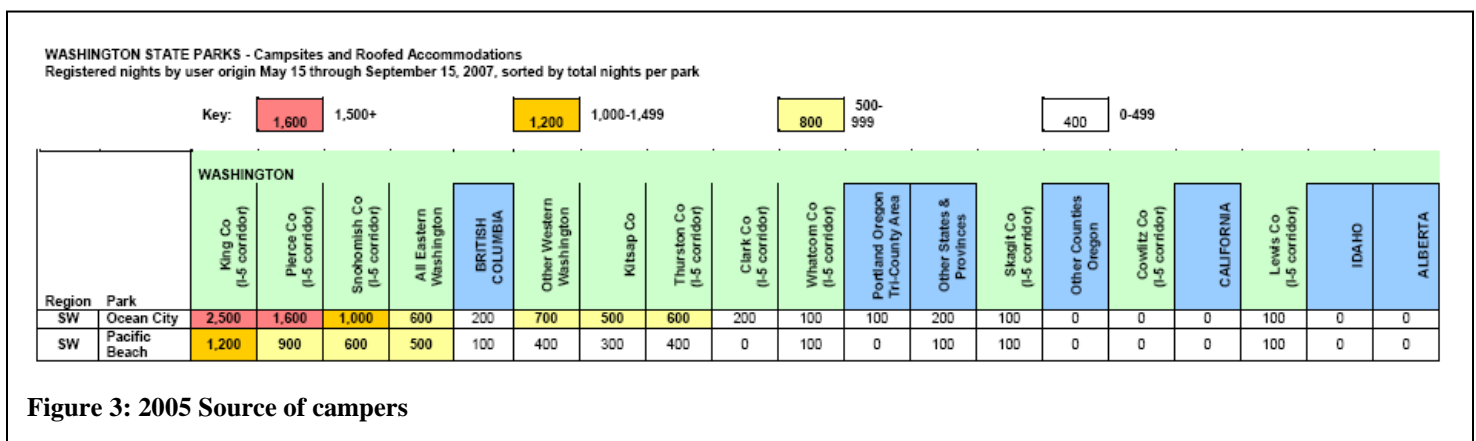


Figure 3: 2005 Source of campers

Natural Factors

Plants and Animals: Endangered and threatened species, critical habitat, candidate species and species of concern known to occur in Grays Harbor County⁴, and may be present in the state parks and Seashore Conservation Area include:

Listed

Brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) [outer coast]
Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)
Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)
Oregon silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*)
Short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*) [outer coast]
Western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*)

Designated

Critical habitat for bull trout
Critical habitat for the marbled murrelet
Critical habitat for the northern spotted owl
Critical habitat for the western snowy plover

Candidate

Streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*)
Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

Species of concern

Aleutian Canada goose (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*)
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
Cascades frog (*Rana cascadae*)
Coastal cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki*) [southwest Washington DPS]
Columbia torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton kezeri*)
Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)
Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)
Makahs copper (butterfly) (*Lycaena mariposa charlottensis*)
Newcombs littorine snail (*Algamorda newcombiana*)
Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
Northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*)
Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)
Olympic torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton olympicus*)
Pacific lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*)
Pacific Townsends big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*)
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
River lamprey (*Lampetra ayresi*)

⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Species by County (<http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/speciesmap.html>) accessed on March 24, 2009.

Tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*)
Tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*)
Van Dykes salamander (*Plethodon vandykei*)
Western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus griseus*)
Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)
White-top aster (*Aster curtus*)
Tall bugbane (*Cimicifuga elata*)
Frigid shootingstar (*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*)
Footsteps of spring; bear's-foot sanicle (*Sanicula arctopoides*)

Please note: If the scientific name is mentioned above, it is not repeated in the report.

Park specific factors

The following section describes the physical, operational, political and regulatory factors affecting the individual parks within the North Beach area. James Schmidt is the area manager and his office is at Ocean City State Park.

Please note that the data source is usually described in the first foot note and not repeated each time.

Ocean City State Park

Soils⁵:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
8	Beaches	26	12
35	Dune Land	76	35
21	Calawah silt loam, cool, 1 to 8 percent slopes	>1	1
108	Orcas peat	>1	1
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	71	33
169	Water	16	7
92	Netarts fine sand, 3 to 12 percent slopes	24	11
	Total	215	100

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There is a pond on the east side of the property. There are 155 acres of potential wetlands on the property⁶.

The 100 year flood plain extends slightly into the park on its west side, as defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood plain maps.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website⁷ does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” or other water quality alerts for nearby waters.

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed⁸. Floating marsh pennyworth (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*) is present in the park and was previously listed as sensitive in the Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program rare plant list.

⁵ Soil data for all parks are based on a USDA, National Conservation Service search, March 10, 2009. Some park acreage was not included.

⁶ Wetland data for all parks are based on photogrammetry, on-site observations, and best professional judgment. Sources: aerial photos and National Wetlands Inventory search, December 2007.

⁷ Water quality data for the parks are based on the Department of Ecology database of Clean Water Act Section 303 (d) assessments for Washington state waters. As of March 12, 2009:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/wq_assessments.html

⁸ Morrison, P.H. and H.M. Smith IV, 2007. Rare Plant and Vegetation Survey of Damon Point, Griffith-Priddy, Ocean City, and Pacific Beach State Parks. Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington. 118 p.

The Natural Heritage Program⁹ identifies a low-elevation freshwater wetland east of the park and Highway 115, although some part of the wetland may extend into the park.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database¹⁰ administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife includes records for Olympic mud minnows (*Novumbra hubbsi*), which is a state sensitive species. Trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinators*) wintering habitat encompasses most of the east side of the park on the Priority and Habitat Species database.

Environmental health: There are no outstanding records for the park¹¹.

Noise: Parts of the park are affected by highway noise.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are residences, undeveloped lands, and a casino.

Structures and facilities:

Four restrooms (three with showers)	One residence with garage and another residence with detached garage	One mobile home residences
Welcome Center	Three bay shop	Day-use area with 10 picnic tables
Two log picnic shelters with two tables each	A group camp with accommodations for 40 tent campers (minimum 20)	A group camp with accommodations for 30 tent campers (minimum 20)
149 standard campsites (one ADA accessible)	One hiker/biker campsite	One trailer dump stations with winter water supply
29 full hook-up campsites	100 extra vehicle/day-use parking stalls	One interpretive presentation area
Storage building (old reservoir)	Small storage building	

Zoning: The park is zoned Resort Residential District.

Comprehensive plan designation: The park is within the Urban Growth Area of Ocean City and is designated as Recreational Residential.

Shoreline master program designation: Ocean Beach Environment.

Housing: There are three ranger residences within the park.

⁹ Natural Heritage Program database review on March 20, 2009.

¹⁰ All park data on animal species of concern are based on a search of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Priority Habitats and Species database search, March 10, 2009.

¹¹ All park data on environmental health facilities are based on the Department of Ecology Facilities database search, March 19, 2009: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/fs/>. The database list locations or operations of interest to Ecology that has an active or potential impact on the environment.

Aesthetics: Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior building materials generally are wood and cinder block.

Ocean views are available from the state park trails in the sand dunes.

Light and glare: Lights from cars and buildings occasionally illuminate the park at night.

Recreation: Camping, interpretation, picnicking, and hiking occur in the park.

Historical and cultural preservation: The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation database does not include any historical, nor known archaeological sites within this park.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

The City of Ocean Shores Fire-Emergency Care Department provides fire protection and emergency medical support. A private company provides ambulance services

Utilities: Grays Harbor County Water District #1 provides water to the park. Electricity is provided by Grays Harbor County Public Utility District. The City of Ocean Shores provides sewer services.

Business development: There is a park store that sells clothing, calendars, and other souvenirs. There is a firewood contract with a private vendor.

Nearby public state or federal land: The Washington Department of Natural Resources has property near the park on North Bay. Grays Harbor County has land near the park.

Pacific Beach

Soils:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
44	Halbert Muck, 0 to 10 percent slopes	4	24
8	Beaches	9	52
35	Dune Land	4	24
	Total	17	100

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There are 0.4 acres of potential wetlands on the property.

The entire park is within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” on the park property. Joe Creek is not listed, but is considered a water body about which there are concerns with water quality.

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed. There are no state listed threatened species identified at the park.

The Natural Heritage Program lists Nootka Reedgrass - Blue Wildrye (*Calamagrostis nutkaensis* - *Elymus glaucus*) as present near the park along the shoreline.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database does not list any species of concern nor any priority habitat associated with the park.

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology database does not list facilities of interest or spills in the park.

Noise: No noise problems.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are mostly residences with some commercial properties.

Facilities in park:

Contact station	2 restrooms with showers	41 electrical hook-up campsites
One full hook-up site for camp hosts	An ADA ramp and an observation area	23 standard campsites
Two ADA sites	Trailer dump station with winter water supply	10 day-use picnic tables
40 day-use/extra car parking stalls	Three bulletin boards	

Zoning: The park is zoned Resort Residential District.

Comprehensive plan designation: The park is within the Urban Growth Area of the City of Pacific Beach and is designated as Recreational Residential.

Shoreline master program designation: Urban and Ocean Beach Environment.

Housing: No residences within the park.

Aesthetics: No known issues.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: Lights from cars occasionally illuminate the park at night.

Recreation: Camping, picnicking, and interpretation.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers. No known archaeology sites are present.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

Grays Harbor Fire District #7 provides fire suppression and emergency medical support.

Utilities: Grays Harbor County Water District #1 provides water to the park. Electricity is provided by Grays Harbor County Public Utility District. Grays Harbor County provides sewer services.

Business development: None.

Nearby public land: There is federal property near the park in Pacific Beach.

Griffith-Priday State Park

Soils:

Soil			
Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
108	Orcas Peat	4	1
126	Riverwash	29	8
153	Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes	3	1
161	Wishkah silty clay loam	12	3
162	Yaquina loamy fine sand	14	4
169	Water	10	3
35	Dune land	33	9
8	Beaches	163	47
83	Mopang silt loam, cool, 5 to 30 percent slopes	75	22
85	Mopang silt loam, cool, 65 to 90 percent slopes	8	2
Total		350	100

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and Copalis River. There are 90 acres of potential wetlands on the property.

Areas along the shoreline are within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters” or other water quality alerts for nearby waters.

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed and no rare or state threatened species were found.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any threatened or sensitive plant species within or nearby the park.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists coastal salt marshes and meadows within and near the park. Peregrine Falcon, a federal species of concern was listed within the park boundary; a bald eagle management zone overlays much of the north part of the park.

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology database does not list facilities of interest or spills in the park.

Noise: No noise issues.

Land and shoreline use: The property is used as a park. Residences, commercial properties and forestry are uses near the park.

Structures and facilities:

One modular residence	Shop/garage	One restroom
One pump house	Reservable shelter with four picnic tables and windscreen	Two windscreens with three tables each
Eight pedestal grills	10 picnic sites	Play field
37 vehicle parking lot	Three RV parking stalls	Boardwalk through the dunes

Zoning: The park is zoned Resort Residential District.

Comprehensive plan designation: The park is within the Urban Growth Area of Moclips and is designated as Recreational Residential.

Shoreline master program designation: Mostly Ocean Beach Environment with some areas designated Natural and Rural environments.

Housing: There is one ranger residence within the park.

Aesthetics: No known issues.

River and ocean views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: No known issues.

Recreation: Hiking, paddling, and wildlife viewing.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers. Archaeology sites are present.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

Grays Harbor Fire District #7 provides fire suppression and emergency medical support.

Utilities: Electricity is provided by Grays Harbor County Public Utility District. Water and sewer are provided from on-site facilities.

Business development: None

Nearby public land: Washington Department of Natural Resources. Department of Transportation and Grays Harbor County own land nearby.

Damon Point

Soils:

Soil Type #	Soil Type Name and slopes	Acres	Percent
35	Dune land	3	4
8	Beaches	65	96
	Total	68	100

Water: Park property is near, but not adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There are 28 acres of potential wetlands identified.

The entire park is within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website does not list any “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters”. Parts of Grays Harbor near the north end of Protection Island are not listed, but are considered a water body where there are concerns about water quality. The Spartina infestation identified in the Department of Ecology database probably does not exist any longer because of coastal erosion.

Plants: A plant association survey has been completed and no rare or state threatened species were found.

The Natural Heritage Program does not list any threatened or sensitive plant species within or nearby the park.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists nests for streaked horned larks, a candidate species for Endangered and Threatened Species listing¹². Snowy plover nests were also listed on the database. Please note many of these nest sites may have been lost because of beach erosion.

The Priority and Habitat Species database lists the following priority habitats within the park, including:

- Coastal Salt Marshes Meadows and Brackish Marshes.
- Snowy Plover Breeding Area (an endangered species)
- Shorebird Concentrations

Environmental health: There are no known existing facilities of interest or spills in the park.

Noise: No known noise problem.

¹² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Program (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>), Listed and Proposed Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat, Candidate Species of Concern in Grays Harbor County, (<http://www.fws.gov/westwafwo/speciesmap/GRAYS%20HARBOR.html>) accessed on March 23, 2009.

Land and shoreline use: The site is used as a park and adjacent properties are residences.

Structures and facilities:

One vault toilet (removed and set aside for future use)	10-car parking area (destroyed by beach erosion)	One RV parking stall (destroyed by beach erosion)
One interpretive station (removed due to beach erosion)	Remaining segments of the former 1.2 mile public roadway. (most removed)	

Zoning: The park is mostly zoned General Development 5.

Comprehensive plan designation: The park is outside of the Urban Growth Area of Ocean Shores and is designated as General Development.

Shoreline master program designation: Conservancy Environment.

Housing: No residences within the park.

Aesthetics: Structures are no taller than 25 to 30 feet (ground to the roof ridge). Exterior of the vault toilet is concrete construction.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: Lights from cars, nearby houses and buildings may illuminate the park at night.

Recreation: Picnicking and beach access.

Historical and cultural preservation: There are no sites registered on the national or state historic preservation registers. There are archaeological sites present.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

The City of Ocean Shores Fire-Emergency Care Department provides fire protection and emergency medical support.

Utilities: None

Business development: None.

Nearby public state or federal land: Grays Harbor County owns a small parcel north of the park. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife operates a wildlife refuge close to the park. State Parks operates Damon Point under an agreement with the Department of Natural Resources that owns the aquatic lands.

Seashore Conservation Area

The Washington State Legislature established the Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) in 1967. RCW 79A.05.600 declared guiding principles for the SCA and assigned jurisdiction to Washington State Park and Recreation Commission.

The North Beach part of the SCA includes the 22-mile long stretch between the North Jetty and the south boundary of the Quinault Nation Indian Reservation. The state parks above, with the exception of Damon Point State Park are included as part of the SCA and provide public access.

Direct access to the SCA is provided by eleven ocean beach approaches, seven of which are operated and maintained by State Parks (including Heath Road access).

Ocean City (State Parks)	Moclips (State Parks)
Oyehut (State Parks)	Chance a la Mer (City of Ocean Shores)
Roosevelt (State Parks)	Analyde Gap (State Parks)
Pacific (City of Ocean Shores)	North Jetty (City of Ocean Shores)
Taurus (City of Ocean Shores)	Ocean Lake Way (City of Ocean Shores)
Heath Road (pedestrian access) (State Parks)	

Soils: Mostly beaches and dune land.

Water: The property is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. There are numerous wetlands present.

Much of the property is within the 100 year flood plain, as defined by FEMA flood plain maps.

Water quality: The Department of Ecology website does list “Impaired and Threatened Surface Waters”, because of fecal coliform near the Moclips Ocean Beach Access. There are several other areas where a water body is not listed, but where water quality concerns exist.

Plants: No plant association survey has been completed.

The Natural Heritage Program lists Nootka Reedgrass - Blue Wildrye as present in the northern part of the SCA.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat and Species (PHS) database includes the following records for the Seashore Conservation Area:

- Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) – federally threatened species
- Peregrine falcon – A federal species of concern
- Bald eagle – A federal species of concern
- Sea otter – A federal species of concern

A record search for the ocean beach approaches (OBA) found:

Ocean City OBA – No records in the PHS database

Moclips OBA – Coho salmon are present in the Moclips River, according to the PHS database, but are not listed as a species of concern at this river. The PHS database includes a record of Marbled murrelet being seen approximately 1000 feet east of the property.

North Jetty OBA – None

Ohlyut OBA – None.

Chance a la Mer OBA – The PHS database includes a record of Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), a federally threatened species, found on the beach.

Environmental health: The Department of Ecology database includes records of spills and facilities of interest near the Seashore Conservation Area. No specific facilities are present in the ocean beach approaches.

Noise: No known noise issues.

Land and shoreline use: The primary use of the Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) is public recreation, in accordance with RCW 79A.05.600- 695. The SCA borders many types of shoreline uses, particularly residences.

Structures and facilities:

Anelyde Gap OBA in Pacific Beach has no sanitary facilities	Chance a la Mer OBA restroom in Ocean Shores has 10 flush toilets and a 40-stall parking lot	Heath OBA has no informational signing. There is a pedestrian bridge providing access to the beach.
Moclips OBA restroom has flush toilets and a 7-stall parking lot	North Jetty Pedestrian OBA (mostly destroyed)	Ocean City OBA restroom in Ocean City has flush toilets, a 135-stall parking lot, and 10 picnic tables.
Oyhut OBA restroom has flush toilets, a 55-stall parking lot, and 10 picnic tables	Roosevelt OBA between Pacific Beach and Copalis Beach has a vault toilet and a 15-stall parking lot.	Taurus has informational signing, but no sanitary facilities
Pacific has informational signing, but no sanitary facilities	Ocean Lake Way has informational signing, but no sanitary facilities	

Zoning: The Seashore Conservation Area is not zoned.

Comprehensive plan designation: No designation.

Shoreline master program designation: Ocean Beach Environment.

Housing: No residences.

Aesthetics: No known issues.

Ocean views are available from the state park.

Light and glare: Lights from cars, buildings and campfires may illuminate the Seashore Conservation Area at night.

Recreation: Beach walking, kite flying, bird watching, clamming, natural area interpretation, horseback riding, driving, picnicking, swimming, fishing and boating.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state historic preservation registers.

Public services: Washington State Patrol, Ocean Shores Police Department, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Department, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife provide some law enforcement support.

Within the Seashore Conservation Area, the City of Ocean Shores Fire-Emergency Care Department provides fire protection and emergency medical support within its jurisdiction

and Grays Harbor County Fire District #7 provides emergency medical support and fire protection elsewhere.

Utilities: Various providers.

Business development: None

Nearby public state or federal land: County, State and federal lands adjacent at various locations.

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK

This is the stage of the planning process where we gather community and customers about their hopes and concerns for the North Beach area state parks. In similar processes, State Parks received hundreds of comments. The planning team is hoping to have that level of participation as well.

If you are interested and want to participate, you can do so in the following ways.

1. You can send an e-mail with ideas for making improvements to or concerns about the state parks. Please be specific about which park you are commenting upon. The planning team will record your ideas and review them.
2. Participate in future planning workshops that will be announced.

Thank you very much for helping us bring the North Beach area state parks to Centennial 2013 standards. Please direct written correspondence to:

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